## NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1866.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

Work of the Reconstruction Committee.

Neutrality on the Canadian Fenian

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Question.

The Missonri Reimbursement Bill Passes

SENATOR STEWART'S PROPOSITION.

Enlogies on the Late Senator Foot by Messrs. Peland, Jehnson, Fessenden, Brown, Sumner, and Others.

## The Case of the Paymasters --- A Long Discussion.

The House Concurs in the Senate Anti-Liquor Resolve.

MATTERS OF GENERAL INTEREST.

The Memory of Senator Foot in the House.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 12, 1806. MR. COOK'S STATEMENT.

The stataments made by a Mr. Cook, now editor of a Wilmington (N. C.) paper, to the Reconstruction Committee, and purporting to be the secret history of Mr. Lincoln's treatment of Virginia politicians after the caping but hearsay testimony which was floating in Richmond, in secesh circles, a year ... Mr. Lincoln never held one mement's conversation with Mr. Cook upon the matter, and the deception attempted to be practiced upon Mr. Lincoln's good nature was exposed, and the Rebels were at once informed by Mr. Lincoln that they must take a back seat in the reconstruction movement. This last step was indorsed by Vice-President Johnson at the time who did not then hesitate to express the opinion that Mr. Lincoln was disposed to be more lenient than he had any

Mr. Smythe, of the Central National Bank of New-

York, and a number of friends, arrived this morning, and to-day had interviews with the President and Secretary pressed by Senator Lane and others for the Collectorship and profess to be very sanguine of success, but there is nothing certain known of the President's intentions.

THE SOUTHERN INSPECTION.

The orders given by the President to Gens. Steadman and Fallerton, include an inspection of the Freedmen's Bureau, its management and its usefulness, and its estimation by the Southern people. This is to be done outside of the Bureau, and without consultation with its chief officers. They will remain in the South several weeks. FOREIGN STEAMSHIP LINES.

The House Post-Office Committee do not look with favor upon any of the various schemes now sought from Congress to subsidize steamship lines to foreign coun tries. Adverse reports will probably be made in all cases The Lobby is, however, very persistent in their efforts for

Alexander H. Stephens completed his testimony before the Reconstruction Committee to-day. He thinks the had no right to secede, or that the war settled only that the North was powerful enough to prevent Secession. He himself always did, and does now, believe in the indevery interesting and voluminous.

Dr. Gilbert D. Bailey of Havana, N. Y., was to-day appointed an Examining Surgeon of the Pension Bureau. LANDS TAKEN UP. During the month of February last 5,267 acres of public

domain were entered at the Oregon City Land Office for actual settlement under the Homestead law, and with cash sales; while evidence has been received at the General Land Office covering 12,000 acres of donation actual ettlement, the claims to which have been fully estab-THE PARDON BUSINESS.

Since the issuance of the President's late peace pro clamation, the pardon business at the Attorney-General's

office has sensibly diminished, the number of applications sveraging but about a dozen daily. This fact is attributable to a misapprehension existing among many of the agreeonstructed of the South that the peace proclamation exempts them from the pains and penalties of their treason. The few pardons now being issued are those only of the \$20,000 class.
POLITICAL QUIET. There is an unusual bull in the political world, and

members of Congress are becoming more frequent visitors to the White House. But it is morally certain that a large number of those Republicans who live in deubtful districts will have some trouble before the Fall canvass is gone through.

INTERNAL REVENUE. Internal Revenue receipts to-day less than half a

The Department of State has just published an official register of diplomatic and consular officers of the United States in foreign countries, and of Foreign residing in the United States, with the lists corrected to Feb. 18, 1866. The register shows that the aggregate of 803, with an aggregate annual salary of \$715,900. Tho

talar officers is 659, and the number of indicial officers is 6.

PERSONAL. Secretary Stanton is again at his post this p. m. Gen. Butler arrived to night. SENATOR FOOT.

The day has been devoted to enlogies on the late Senator Foot, and the galleries of both Houses were well filled. The finest productions were those of Sonators Fessenden and Poland in the Senate, and Messrs. Banks and Morrill in the House, Mr. Washburne's was a narrative of his last work, the funeral cere onies of Mr. Lincoln. They were all very fine producons; they will probably be published together, as a last ng tribute to the memory of the Pater Senatus. THE PAYMASTERS.

one-quarter of one per cent on their disbursements, to make good their deficiencies, developed the fact that Congress is against class legislation, and if any exemption is granted them for losses sustained on account of improper payments and various species of frauds,

LIQUOR IN THE CAPITOL. The House promptly passed the Senste concurrent resolation forbidding the sale of liquors in the Capitol, and amended it so as to include all the public buildings. The Democrats nearly all voted against it, and the Republident's signature, and Stevens charged him with trying to

provoke another vete, and it was not charged, but remains a joint resolution of the two Houses.

THE LIBERIAN GUNDOAT.

Through the energy of Senator Summer and Gen. Banks the bill to give Liberia authority to purchase one of our gunboats has passed both Houses, and they will now soon have a man-of-war to break up the slave irade, still carried on by Spaniards and privateers.

To The Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 12, 1866.

With several exceptions, the several appropriations bills have passed the House, but have not all been acted upon by the Senate. Both branches, however, could, in two or three days, close this branch of the public business.

THE PEACE ESTABLISHMENT.

The bill fixing the peace establishment of the army, as received from the Senate, will soon be taken up for consideration in the House.

OTHER MEASURES.

Among other important measures, an amendment upon internal revenue, and a tariff bill, will probably be reported in the House next week.

ported in the House next week.

TENNESSEE—RECONSTRUCTION.

There is not even a guess as to when the House will traceed to the consideration of the joint resolution from the Reconstruction Committee naming the conditions on which Tennessee may resume its relations to the Federal Government, nor is it known that the Committee have recently matured any measure with regard to the late rebollious States in addition to those already reported. The Committee continue to examine witnesses, thus daily adding to its already large accumulation of evidence, which though ordered to be has not yet been printed. Enough matter has been collected to make several ponderous volumes.

GENERAL AMNUSTY.

The report has been repeated from time to time, for the past three months, that the President is on the eve of issuing a general amnesty proclamation. There is nothing to warrant such ruisors, nor, as far as can be ascertained, has the subject been brought to the attention of the Cabinet. The policy of such a measure has not been agitated in official circles, and whatever has been said in newspapers on the subject is more conjecture.

WOOL.

Papers on the subject is more conjecture.

WOOM.

The Committee of the National Wool-Growers Association and the National Woolen Manufacturers' Association have been holding conferences for several weeks in this city, and have come to a satisfactory agreement as to what recommendation shall be made to the Committee of Ways and Means for the material interests of those whom they represent in the adjustment of the tariff.

FEMANA

FENIANA.
President Roberts of the Fenian Brotherhood is in President Roberts of the Feman Bronnerhood is dishington. He is open in his condemnation of the ovement on the North-Eastern frontier, as according to s views it will not aid the cause of Irish Independence. Orders were long ago issued for the preservation of putrality on the Northern border in view of Fenian agi-

THE REBELLION STILL IN EXISTENCE.

for his release inder a writ of habeas corpus. But this release under a writ of habeas corpus. But this Judge Underwood of the United States District Court, sitting at Alexandria this week, denied, on the ground that "the proclamation did not apply to such cases, and because by excepting Texas, it practically declared the Rebellion continued to exist.

Gen. Robert E. Lee's name does not appear in the list of 127 ex-Rebel generals who have petitioned the President for pardon.

THE LOAN BILL SIGNED.

THE LOAN BILL SIGNED.

The President has approved and signed the Loan bill.

BILL APPROVED.

The President has approved the bill to grant the right of way to the Cascade Railroad Company through a military reserve in Washington Territory.

## XXXIXTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE ... WASHINGTON, April 12, 1866, SOLDIERS' MAIL PRIVILEGES.

Mr. VAN WINKLE called up the bill to provide that soldiers' individual memorials shall be carried through the mails at the usual rate of printed matter, which was read BEIMBURSEMENT OF MISSOURI.

Mr. Brown called up the bill to reimburse the State of Missouri for war expenses, for the purpose of agreeing to certain House amendments.

The Senate concurred in the House amendments, and the bill now awaits the President's signature.

REMISSION OF CERTAIN DUTIES.

expired.

The bill was passed and goes to the House. MR. STEWART'S AMENDMENT.

That the following article be proposed to the

Construction:

Resolved, etc., That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an ammendment of the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of said Constitution, viz.

ARRICLE — SECTION I. All discriminations among the people because of race, color or previous condition of servitude, either in civil rights or the right of suffrage, are prohibited; but the States may exempt persons now voters from restrictions on suffrage hereafter imposed.

SEC. 2. Obligations incurred in aid of the insurrection, or of war against the Union, and claims for compensation for slaves emancipated, are void, and shall not be assumed as paid by any State or by the United States.

Resolved, etc., That whenever any one of the eleven States, whose inhabitants were lately in insurrection, through a Legislature elected by a constituency restricted in the right of suffrage only by such laws as existed in such State in 1860, shall have ratified the foregoing amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and shall have modified its laws in conformity therewith, then and in that case such State shall be recognized as naving fully and validly resumed its former relations with the Government, and its chosen Representatives shall be admitted into the two Houses of the National Legislature; and a general amnesty shall exist in regard to all persons in such State who were in any way connected with armed opposition to the Government of the United States wholly releving them from all the pains, penalties or disabilities to which they may have become liable by reason of their connection with said insurrection.

This is intended as a substitute for the joint resolutions es to which they may have become liable by reason of their onnection with said insurrection. This is intended as a substitute for the joint resolutions troduced by Mr. Stuart for the amendment of the Con-

IN MEMORY OF SENATOR FOOT.

IN MEMORY OF SENATOR FOOT.

Mr. POLAND then offered a resolution that the Senate adjourn in token of respect for the memory of the late Senator Foot.

Mr. Poland then proceeded to deliver a culogy on his

his distinguished colleague, the Hon. Solomen Foot. The little time that elapsed between his decease and the funeral ceremonies, and the absence of one of his colleagues in the House, who was his most immediate representative, were deemed sufficient reasons in postponing the obituary notices until to-day. In accordance with a notice then given, he now asked the Senate for a short time to lay aside the ordinary duties and allow him and others the melancholy satisfaction of expressing their appreciation of the character, sorvices, and virtues of the departed senator. None who heard him could ever forget the cloquent words of Mr. Foot on the occasion of the amouncement of the death of Mr. Collamer during the early part of the present session. As Senators looked at his robust form and listened to his deep rich voice, how little they thought that in so short a time he would become only an object of memory and a subject of culcay. Who next in

death he was the oldest member in continuous service in this body. Mr. Poland then spoke of Mr. Foot as an able lawyer, a pure patriot, a conscientious statesman and a

the virtues of a lamented colleague. Such virtues, he ntinued, cannot fail to show how it is, and what it is, to hope for the life after death and the value of faith. The life of a Christian, its influence on earth, and the joy over it in heaven, are seen in this man who, dying, felt upborne by angel hands, exclaiming, "The gates are open! I see it! I see it! Beautiful! beautiful!" It is not enough that the record of such virtues should live in the saddened memories of his family—it should also form part of the records of the Senate. His public easest is

well known, and has been well and truly narrated by his colleague. Honest in all things, his principles were adopted in the belief that they would lead to general good and not merely for the purposes of party. He ürnly believed that the welfare of the country could only be attained by the perpetuation of the Union, and in its hour of peril he never doubted its triamph. He never doubted that the patriotism of the country would find the means to save it, and when he died he found that his faith had been well placed. None could ever forget his presence, his benevolence, his delicacy and cignity of manner. None can forget the noble history of his last moments, prefigured so nobly in his cown calogy on a former colleague on an occasion no less solemn and no less said.

Mr. FESSENDEN said it was difficult to speak of one so long associated in this body and endeared to its members by so many rare and excellent qualities as the late Senator Foot. He could not but feel the difficulty of doing justice either to the man or to the occasion, and that difficulty was increased by a long and uninterrupted friendship but difficult as the task was he could not, if he would, withhold his tribute to the character and memory of one so beloved, held by all of his associates in the most affectionate remembrance. The death of our fined, said Mr. Fessenden, was so unexpected, and his promise of prolonged life and continued usefulness seemed so secure, that it is hard to realize that his place its vacant, and that we shall

None can forget the noble h story of his last moments, prefigured so nobly in his own enlogy on a former colceague on an occasion no less solemn and no less sad.

Mr. Fraskribus said it was difficult to speak of one so long associated in this body and endeared to its members by so many rare and excellent qualities as the late Senator Foot. He could not but feel the difficulty of doing justice either to the man or to the occasion, and that difficulty was increased by a long and uninterrupted friendship; but difficult as the task was he could not, if he would, withhold his tribute to the character and memory of one so beloved, held by all of his associates in the most affectionate remembrance. The death of our friend, said Mr. Fessenden, was so unexpected, and his promise of prolonged life and continued usefulness seemed so secure, that it is hard to realize that his place is vacant, and that we shall see him no mere on earth. But yesterday he stood among us, imposing in the beauty and stateliness of perfect manhood, his face beaming with kindness, his whole aspect dignified and secure, glowing with health and vigor. Today all that is mortal of our friend and brother reposes in a distant grave, watered by many tears and venerated with a sacred love, while the true and noble spirit which once animated that frame has ascended to give an account of its mission upon earth, and to the enjoyment, as we may well believe, of the reward of a well-spent life. An event like this becomes the more startling when following closely upon another and scarcely less impressive scene of the same sad character. In a single session of the Senate within a few short weeks, we hear the announcement that death has laid his ley fingers upon both of the Representatives from one of the States, of this body at a time when the loss of such men is most soverely felt. That State has many noble and most worthy sons among whôn she may choose for places of trust and honer, but no State can give at once to the public councils an assurance which time he affairs, great difficulties must attend his entorist render what he knew available or useful thim. Few could dream of the ordeal to which they were about to be exposed when they entere upon such a course, how much courage they must posses to resist the temptation of that sensitive shrinking froundeserved censure of the ever-recurring contest between a national desire for approbation and a sense of publicates. He was been these covers a national desire for approbation and a sense of publicates.

ance, and from that hour until the hour of his departure I can truly say that I relied upon his friendship with a confidence as absolute as though it had been the growth of years. It seemed as though the animation of his noble nature shone out radiant from his person; that a countenance in which was blended boldness and sweetness gave a true index of the spirit within. And such as he seemed I ever found him to be; a man free from guile, pure in patriotism, clear of faith; upright, punctual, deliberate and wise, with the wisdom which comes of obheard in the debates of this chamber; and yet it will be said of him that few, if any, better fulfilled the proper due to 8 senator, or did more thoroughly the work assigned him either by constituents or compeers. Often chosen to preside here, eminently worthy of such dignity, possessed of a voice rich in melody, quick of apprehension amid diverse questionings, rapid in judgment yet modest in affirmation, he became at last the oracle of the Senate, to whom all referred in disputed matters of parliamentary ruling. Observant, scrupulously observant of the forms and ceremonies that usage has grown like mosses around the procedure of this, the most august deliberative body in the world, he was yet even more deferential to duty than to form or ceremony. Indeed, I think if he had one dominant element that ruled all else in his evenly-balanced mind, it was a rigid, unswerving sense of duty, that would suffer no consideration to set aside its claim; balanced mind, it was a rigid, unswerving sense of duty that would suffer no consideration to set aside its claim; a sense of duty, which in the prime of a vigorous physical development, he, by too asiduous devotion, sacrificed his life! But why do I say sacrificed his life! But why do I say sacrificed his life! Has he not rather gone to that eternal life beyond those "beautiful gates" which shope upon his fading vision with an earthly splendor into the everlasting tabernacles of light and love to dwell forever with his God.

Mr. SUMNER-Mr. President, there is a truce in this

Mr. Sumner—Mr. President, there is a truce in this Chamber. The antagonism of debate is hushed. The cehoes of conflict have died away. The white flag is flying. From opposite camps we come together to bury the dead. It is a Senator that we bury, not a soldier.

This is the second time during the present session that we have been called to mourn a distinguished Senator from Vermont. It was much to bear such a loss once, its renewal now, after so brief a period, is a calamity without precedent in the history of the Senate. No State before has ever lost two Senators so near together.

Mr. Foot at his death was the oldest Senator in continuous service. He entered the Senate in the same Congress with the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Wade) and myself; but he was sworn in at the called session in March, while

nous service. He entered the Senate in the same Congress with the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Wade) and myself; but he was sworn in at the called session in March, while the two others were not sworn in till the succeeding December. Dering this considerable space of time I have been the constant witness to his life and conversation. It is with a sentiment of gratitude that I look back upon our relations, never from the beginning impaired or darkened by any difference. For one brief moment he seemed disturbed by something that fell from me in the unconscious intensity of my convictions, but it was for a brief moment only, and he took my hand with a genial grasp. I make haste also to declare my sense of his personal purity and his incorruptible nature. Such elements of character, exhibited and proved throughout a long service, render him an example for all. He is gone, but these virtues "smell sweet and blossom in the dust."

He was excellent in judgment. He was excellent also in speech, so that whenever he spoke the wonder was that he who spoke so well should speak so rarely. He was full, clear, direct, emplatic, and never was divorted from the thread of his argument. Had he been moved to mingle actively in debate, he must have exerted a commanding influence over opinion in the Senate and in the country. How often we have watched him tranqual in his seat while others without his experience or weight occu-

manding influence over opinion in the Senate and in the country. How often we have watched him tranquil in his seat while others without his experience or weight occupied attention. The relicence which was a part of his nature formed a contrast to that prevailing effusion where sometimes the facility of speech is less remarkable than the inability to keep silent; and again, it formed a contrast to that controversial spirit which too often like an nawelcome wind, puts out the lights while it fans a flame. And yet in his treatment of questions he was never incomplete or perfunctory. If he did not say with the orator and parliamentarian of France, the famous founder of the Bocternaure school of politics, M. Royer Collard, that he had too much respect for his antience ever to task attention to anything which he had not first reduced to writing, it was evident that he never spoke in the Senate without careful preparation. You do not forget his commemoration of his late colleague, only a few short weeks ago, when he delivered a Funeral Oration not unworthy of the French school from which this form of cloquence is derived. Alas! as we batened to that most elaborate culogy, shaped by study and penetrated by feeling, how little did we think that it was so soon to be echoed back from his own tomb.

In the long warfare with Slavery, Mr. Foot was, from the beginning, firmly and constantly on the side of Freedon. He was against the deadly compromises of 1850. He linked his shield in the small but solid phalaux of the Smate which opposed the Nebraska bill. He was faithful in the defense of Kansas, menaced by Slavery. And when ather this barbarous rebel took up arms he accepted the issue and did all that he could for his country. But even the cause which for years he had so much at heart did not lead him into debate, except very rarely. His opinions appeared in votes rather than in speeches. But his sympthies were easily known. I do not forget that when I has came into the Senate, and was not yet personally familiar with him, I was assured by Mr. Giddings, who knew him well, that he belonged to the small circle who would stand by freedom, and the anti-Slavery patriarch aided pleasantly that Mr. Foot, on his earliest visit to the House of Representatives after he became Senator, drew attention by coming directly to his seat and sitting by his sace in friendly conversation. Mr. Foot by the side of Joshua R. Giddings, in those days when Slavery still tyrannized, is a picture not to be forgetten. If our departed friend is not to be named among those whose who have been the burden of this great controversy, he must not be forgotten among those whose sympathies with liberty never failed. Would that he had done more. Let us be thankful that he did so much.

never failed. Would that he had done more. Let us be thankful that he did so much.

There is a part on the stage known as the "walking gentleman," who has very little to say but who always appears well. Mr. Foot might seem, at times, to have adopted this part, if we were not constantly reminded of

adopted this part, if we were not constantly reminded of his watchfulness in everything concerning the course of business and the administration of parliamentary law. Here he excelled and was the master of us all. The division of labor, which is the lesson of political economy, is also the lesson of public life. All cannot do all things. Some do one thing, others do another thing—each according to his gifts. This diversity produces harmony. The office of President pro tempore among us grows out of the anomalous relations of the Vice-President to the Seate. There is no such officer in the other House, nor was there in the House of Commons until very recently, when we read of a "Deputy Speaker," which is the term by which he is addressed when in the chair. No ordinary talent can guide and control a legislative assembly, especially if it be numerous or if it be excited by party differences. A good presiding officer is like Alexander mounting Bucephalus. The assembly knows its to rosist the tempation of that sensitive sirritating from the tempation of that attended with a minded with the experience of public and another the property of public and another the property of public and the desiry of the control, which is the lesson of public flee. All cannot do all things, and his mane among men shall be of little account to him when weighed in the balance against the wordan the last of the second of the second of public and the desiry of the country. To this ordeal the last Sensor from Vermont was subjected for 14 years, during the most trying period of himsulf so as to gain for himsul

a jealous affection for the privileges of the House must be added an awful sense of its duties."

Acoustomed as we have become to the rules which govern legislative proceedings, we are hardly aware of their importance in the development of liberal institutions. They were unknown in antiquity, and they were unknown also on the European continent until latterly introduced from England, which was their original home. They are among the precious contributions which England has made to modern civilization. And yet they did not assume at once their present perfect form. Mr. Hallam tells us that even as late as Queen Elizabeth members called confusedly for the business they wished brought forward. But now, at last, these rules have become a beautiful machine by which business is conducted, legislation is molded, and debate is secured in all possible freedom. From the presentation of a petition or the introduction of a bill all proceeds by fixed processes until without disorder the final result is reached and a new law takes its place in the statute-book. Hoe's printing-press, or Aiden's type-setter is not more perfect in its operations. But the rules are more even than a beautiful machine; they are the very temple of constitutional liberty. In this temple our departed friend served to the end with pious care. His associates, as they recall his stately form, silvered by time but beaming with goodness, will not ceast to cherish the memory of this service. His image will rise before them as the faithful presiding officer by whom the dignity of the Senate was maintained, its business was advanced, and Parliamentary law was upheld.

He had always looked with delight upon this Capitol—one of the most remarkable edifices of the world—beautiful in itself, but more beautiful still as the emblem of that hational unity which he loved so well. He enjoyed its enlargement and improvement. He watched with pride its marble columns as they moved into place, and its dome, as it ascended to the skines. Even the trails of the war failing

hildren yet unborn.

Mr. CRAGIN praised warmly the political and private in egric of Mr. Foot, and to him attributed much of his wen early reception of sound political principles to guid-im a the discharge of the ardnous duties of a legislator. Mr. Edmitudes spoke in terms of warm enlogy of his oredecesor. He had known him for years as a man of heakthest integrity and purest words.

greatmen of the times in which he lived. If he had a harp se would sing to him as David sang to Saul. The resolution of Mr. Poland was adopted, and the Senate adjourned at 2:40 p. m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

INDIAN DEFINESES IN MONTANA.

Mr. SMITH offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on the Militia to inquire into the expedency of fornishing citizens of Montana with firearms and ammunition, for immediate defense against

Mr. WASHBURNE (Ind.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Paymaster-General of the Army to fumish the House with the names of all Paymasters, or additional Paymasters, against whom stoppages are now standing, and the nature and cause of the same.

Mr. Fannsworth moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was adopted, on the ground that it was great injustice to drag before the public the names of Paymasters having stoppages against them; most of which was oring to the configuration. Yaymasters having stoppages against them; most of which was oving to the confusion of orders.

Mr. Struwers added to Mr. Strevens added that Paymasters' accounts were only settled down to within three years of this time, and in the mean time the whole balance was charged against

the mean time the them.

Mr. Schenck suggested also that the publication of the fact would alarm the bondsmen of the Paymasters, and a general panic would be created, while the accounts were not actually settled.

Mr. Washeuene (Ind.) stated that there was a bill pend-

ing for the relief of Paymasters, and the House should have the information called for, in the resolution, so as to be able to act understandingly on the bill. A memorial from these Paymesters was laid this morning on the docks

of members, in which it was stated that they have no ac-

cess to the accounts.

Mr. GAEFIELD regarded it as an unprecedented proposition to drag up a long list of unsettled, unadjusted accounts. The effect would be to alarm the bondsmen of
Paymastra without sufficient cause.

Mr. SCHENCK said that the Military Committee had no

MI. SCHENCK said that the Mintary Committee and not gone prying into individual accounts, and if the Com-mittee had obtained the information, it would not have felt justified in spreading it before the House, in detail, as the accounts had only been partially settled.

The vote adopting the resolution was redusidered, and the question recurred on the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. WESTWORTH thought it right that the House should know the engagement groups under which it was asked to mass

Mr. Wentworfit thought it right that the House should know the circumstances under which it was asked to pass a bill for the relief of these Paymasters. He found on his desk a pamphlet calling on the House for immediate action now, or never, and he thought these Paymasters should be willing to trust the House.

Mr. CHANLER rose for information.

Mr. Wentworth said he would yield to the Chairman of the Committee on Mijitary Affairs, who was the only person capable of giving information on the subject.

Mr. SCHENCK declared that it was an entire mistake to suppose that the bill for the relief of Paymasters had been brought forward, under an organized solicitation of Paymasters' petitions, or the subject had been referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, involving, necessarily, an inquiry into the whole matter. The first impression of the Committee was rather against the idea of affording relief, but the more the Committee looked into the matter the more it became satisfied that it was a meritorious case.

Mr. Wentworth repeated his anwillingness to legislate without official information. He would like to hear the views of the Chairman of the Committee of Claims on the subject.

Mr. Delayo, Chairman of the Committee of Claims, Mr. Delayo, Chairman of the Committee of Claims.

the subject.

Mr. Delano, Chairman of the Committee of Claims, stated that the measure, as proposed by the Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, would take \$2,500,000 out of the Treasury. The sum disbursed by army Paymasters during the war emonated to \$1,28,000,000.

Mr. Schenck explained that the allowance was limited to \$1,000 per year for each Paymaster.

Mr. Pelano admitted that that would take away some of the serious objections to the bill as originally presented. He thought, however, that if a measure of relief was to be passed for any class of army officers, quite a numerous class, that of Paymasters, could be selected. Yesterday the House had passed a bill giving over \$7,000,000 to the State of Missouri. Some days before it had appropriated \$800,000 to the State of Pennsylvania. The claims of the States for money paid for bounties, &c., would reach \$6,000,000 to the State of Pennsylvania. The claims of the States for money paid for bounties, &c., would reach \$6,000,000 to the State of the claims for the equalization of bounties would amount to an equal sum. He thought Congress should wait until a report was made to it, showing the condition of the accounts of these Paymasters, and then Congress could give the honest and faithful Paymasters all the relief they needed.

Mr. Westworth was willing that the bill should be recommitted to the Committee on Military Affairs, but would prefer its reference to the Committee on Claims, in whose Chairman, Mr. Delano, he had great confidence, as he understood the President also had. [Laughter.]

Mr. Washburse (Ind.) said he had introduced the resolution in good faith, and supposed that the Paymasters, and those who represented them on this floor, wished for the information asked for.

After further discussion, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The bill for the relief of Paymasters of the army, which was under discussion in the morning hour yesterday, came up as the next business in order.

Mr. Conkliso moved the following as

Mr. Conkillo moved the following as a substitute for the bill:

That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury be and they are hereby authorized and directed, in the settlement of accounts of Paymasters and Additional Paymasters of the Aray, for disbursements made by their during the recent war for the suppression of the Rebellon, to allow and credit to such Paymasters and Additional Paymasters all sums which they may have paid on erroneous muster rolls which they had no means or opportunity to verify previous to payment thereon, evidence of which lack of means or opportunity shall be furnished according to such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by such accounting officers.

After same discussion, the bill with the pending amendments was recommitted to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Analis.

POREIGN APPAIRS.

Mr. Banks, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back the Senate bill to authorize the President of the United States to transfer a gunboat to the Government of the Republic of Liberia, which was considered and

Mr. PATTERSON, from the same Committee, reported back the Senate bill for the relief of James G. Clarke, for his services as acting Charge d'Affairs at Berlin in 1857-58.

his services as acting Charge d'Affairs at Berlin in INST-SN.

The bill, on objection of Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Oriti, from the same Committee, reported back the Senate joint resolution protesting against parlons by foreign Governments of persons convicted of infamous offenses on condition of emigration to the United States, which was considered and passed.

COMMUNICATION WITH REMOTE TERRITORIES.

Mr. RICE (Maine), from the Committee on Territories, reported back a joint resolution to facilitate communication with the Territories of New-Mexico, Arizona and Colorado. The joint resolution provides that whenever any loyal efficient of the United States shall make and establish an artesian well on the line of any rail route in New-Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, or the Colorado desert of California, at least ten miles distant from any spring or stream of living water on such route, he shall be entitled to one section of the public lands embracing such well, to be marked out and designated in a compact form.

Mr. Washburnes (III), said it seemed to him as if there was a cat under the meal tub. If the gentleman from Maine would trace this thing to its inception he would find that it came from some specialsors who wanted to get town sites. It was a most ingenious plan by which

find that it came from some speculators who wanted to get town sites. It was a most ingenious plan by which 640 acres would be taken from the public lands, and the title given to some person for doing what he would be likely to do any way—opening an artesian well. There were no proper guards or limitations to the bill.

Mr. Rick (Me.) stated that the bill originated with the Commissioner of the General Land Office, as an inducement to persons to open wells and supply cool water to travelers over these deserts. A similar joint resolution had passed the House last session, and had failed in the Senate for want of time. The gentleman from Illinois had made a charge against the Commissioner of the General Land-Office.

Mr. Washburne (Ill.) disclaimed doing so. Nothing in his remarks could be so construed.

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Mr. Rice (Maine) said that the gentleman from Illinois

Mr. Rick (Maine) said that the gentleman from Illinois had spoken of the cat under the meal-tub in this bill. That gentleman very properly considered it his duty to look after all the interests of this broad land, and particularly every interest which did not originate with him or his Committee. He found no fault with him for that; he knew the great value of his services to the country. But this joint resolution had been reported unanimously by the Committee on Territories last season and this, and was regarded as important for the development of those territories. Mr. WASHBURNE (Ill.) declared that he had not intended any imputation on the Commissioner of the General Land Office, to whose ability and integrity he was glad to bear

estimony.

At the suggestion of Mr. Conkline, Mr. Rice (Maine)

lands to be so conveyed.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Whight suggested that this was one of the gift enterprises that were affoat.

Mr. Ree (Maine) denied that, and defended the general purposes of the joint resolution.

Mr. CONKLING (N. Y.) suggested that if this became a law persons connected with artesian wells, and who had

law persons connected with artesian wells, and who had received a full section of land, might also, under the Homestead law, take up a greater section. He subsequently moved an amendment to provide against that.

Mr. Whight remarked that this well was a great bore.

had considered the effect of this measure on the revenue derived from whisky. That gentleman's section consumed derived from whisky. That gentleman's section consumed nothing but whisky stimulated by a little ice. [Laughter.] The development of the Maine Lequor Law was not necessary in the West. He hoped the gentleman would offer an amendment to allow distilleries there, so that the principle of cold water and pure spirits might march seross the continent, and show which was the basis of virtue. The people of the West were unaccustomed to the use of water as a beverage, and it was a well-known fact that between the question of water and whisky, the West was a unit to-day against water. [Langhter.] He asked the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Wentworth) whether he would support whisky against cold water?

Mr. WENTWORTH protested that ne was for cold water all the time.

Mr. Paine suggested that there should be a provision in

the joint resolution requiring water to be furnished from these wells gratuitously.

Mr. Ricz (Me.) said that that matter would be in the

amendment was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

ARIZONA LANDS AND ROADS.

Mr. RICE (Mc.) from the same Committee, reported back adversely a memorial of the Legislative Assembly of Arizona, asking that the tract of land in the bend of the Colorado River be attached to Arizona, and the Committee was discharged from its further consideration.

Mr. MARVIN, from the same Committee, reported back adversely a memorial of the Governor and Legislature of Utah Territory, for an appropriation for the construction of roads in that territory. It was laid on the table.

OREGON AND IDAHO BOUNDARIES.

Mr. MOULTON, from the same Committee, reported back a bill appropriating \$10,000 for the survey of the boundary between the Territory of Idaho and the State of Oregon, which, on the objection of Mr. Stephens, was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

LIBRARY FOR THE MORMONS.

Mr. STARR, from the same Committee, reported back adversely the memorial of the Legislature of Utah for an appropriation for a library at Salt Lake City. It was laid on the table. LAWS OF DAKOTAH.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

versely the memorial of the Legislature of Dakotah Territory for an appropriation to codify the laws of the Territory. It was laid on the table.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. Danking presented the memorial of the brewers or the United States for a reduction of the duty on barley to five cents a bushel.

bushel.

SALE OF NAVAL PROPERTY.

Mr. WASBEURNE (Ill.), from the Committee of Conference on the bill authorizing the sale of marine hespitals and revenue cutters, made a report stating in substance that the Senate had amended the House bill by a provision limiting the number of hospitals to which the bill should apply; that the Senate now receded from the amendment, and agreed to one merely providing that the hospitals at Cleveland, Ohio, and Portland, Maine, should be sold of beased. The report was agreed to.

and agreed to one merely providing that the hospitals at Cleveland, Ohio, and Portland, Maine, should be sold of leased. The report was agreed to.

No LIQUORS IN THE CAPITOL.

The House then, on motion of Mr. WENTWORTH, proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table, and took up the concurrent resolutions passed by the Senate yesterday, prohibiting the sale of spirituous and other liquors in the Capitol building and grounds.

Mr. STEVENS inquired, with an affectation of gravity, whether this was such a resolution as would require the signature of the President? [Laughter.]

Mr. WENTWORTH replied that it was not, and he called for a reading of the joint rule of the two Houses, diffecting that no spirituous liquors shall be offered of exhibited within the Capitol or public lands adjacent thereto. That rule, he said, was adopted in 1837, and had been rigidly enforced by the presiding officer of the House all the time. [Laughter.] He had frequently been in the Senate, and wondered that the presiding officer of that body had not enforced the rule. It seemed that it would be better if that body had the presiding officer and some of the members of this body. [Laughter.] He moved to amend the concurrent resolution by making it apply also to all the public buildings and grounds in the City of Washington.

Mr. Scheneck said he noticed that the term "exhibited"

Mr. Schenck said he noticed that the term "exhibited"

Mr. Schenck said he noticed that the term "exhibited" was used in the rule, and wished to know in what sense it was employed.

Mr. Stevins suggested that it meant the exhibition of members with inquor in them. [Laughter.]

Mr. Wentworff and he so understood it.

Mr. Randall (Penn.) said that action on the part of the House was entirely unnecessary, as the Speaker permitted no violation of the rule, and had routed out all those "Holes in the Wall," and the House had subsequently approved his action in that respect. He thought, therefore, that the resolution had better be returned to the Senate, where, perhaps, there was a necessity for its adoption.

Mr. WASHBURNE (III.) suggested that it should be

Mr. Stevens remarked that he knew what the gentle-man from Hinols was about. He wanted to kill the measure, by making it require the signature of the Presi-

The SPEAKER stated that it could not be so amended.

dent.

The Speaker stated that it could not be so amended.

Mr. Chanler suggested that it should not be made to apply to all the public buildings, for spirituous liquors were much used in the Smithsonian Institute for the preservation of animals: beside, it was known as a specific for the bite of the Copperhead, which seemed to have so much terror for some people. [Laughter.] Charges had been made against members, not only of intemperance in the use of liquors, but of intemperance from lust; and he thought the principle of the resolution should be carried out, so as to have a physician's inquiry as to the habits of members in public buildings. He thought it unfair to use public prejudice against liquor for the purpose of keeping down general excitement and good fellowship, which he knew the gentleman from Illinois never intended.

Mr. Thayer (Pa.) remarked that during his service in the House he had seen no indications of any necessity for the adoption of the concurrent resolution. He had read the debute, which took place in the Senate yesterday, and was led to believe from some of the sentiments there expressed, that the passage of the resolution might be necessary to preserve the decorum, dignity and self-possession which should characterize a body so venerated as that. He had observed, for example, that one member of that distinguished body had concluded a long oration in defense of drunkenness, with this sentiment: "I believe in woman, wine, whicky and war." (Laughter.) He did not think that either of these articles should be thrown unnecessarily in the way of a gentleman holding such sentiments; and, therefore, he hoped the concurrent resolution would pass.

After some further discussion, Mr. Wentworth's amend-

would pass.

After some further discussion, Mr. Wentworth's amend-

amended, was adopted.

SALARIES OF THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Appropriations reported back the Senate joint resolutions for the transfer of funds appropriated for the payment of salaries in the Post-Office Department to the general salary account of that Department with an amendment providing that it should not be construed to increase the appropriation already made for the service of the Post-Office Department.

The amendment was agreed to and the joint resolution

was passed.

BEALS AND DIXON.

Mr. Stevens, from the same Committee also reported back the Senate joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to adjust the claims of Beals and Dixon against the United States, which on motion of Mr. Washburne (III.) was referred to the Committee on Claims.

The Senate bill making an additional grant of lands to the State of Minnesota, in alternate sections, to aid in the construction of a railroad in said State, was taken from the Speaker's table, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The Senate bill to authorize the Secretary of War to settle the claims of the State of Kansas for the services of the militia called out by the Governor of that State on the requisition of Major-Gen. Curtis, Commander of the United States forces in that State, was taken from the Speaker's table, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Military Aflairs. RELIEF OF THE DISTRICT POOR

The next bill in order was the Senate bill appropriating \$25,000 for the temporary relief of destitute people in the District of Columbia, to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau. Mr. Ingersoll moved the previous question.
Mr. Rockis wished it amended so as to read, "without

stinction of race or color.

Mr. INGERSOLL replied that it was unnecessary, as no lass legislation was permitted.

Mr. Rogers then wanted the distribution of the money

o be left with the municipal authorities of Washington.
Mr. INGERSOLL declined to agree to that.
Mr. SHANKLIN rose to discuss the merits of the bill, but

SENATOR FOOT.

Here a message was received from the Senate, announce.

praise of the dead, he said, accorded neither with good taste nor with truth, as human character never was perfect. He gave a brief recital of the prominent events in the life of the late Senator, who was, he said, what is called a self-made man; but there was no particular credit in that. The term 'self-made man' was a much abused one. There was no royal road to greatness. Every man who came to power did so through personal effort. The scholar, the professional man, the merchant, the artisan, were all self-made. As a lawyer, Senator Foot was not learned; as a statesman, he never adopted new theories or ventured on untried paths. As a political economist, he never ventured new ideas or developed old ones with he never ventured new ideas of developed old ones with extraordinary power; and yet, without question, he was one of the safest statesmen and most judicious of legislators. He did not resemble the mountain towering to the skies, barren and useless from its height, but rather the lower eminence, whose summit is covered with forest, and whose slopes are trailing with the yellow corn. Senator Foot's word was as good as his bond. A patriotic man, he loved his land because it was his own, and scorned to give aught other reason why. When the first gun was fired at Fort' Sumter, and the cry "To arms" echoed from peak to peak of the mountains of his native State, he infused into the people his own heroic and enthusiastic nature. Popular at home, beloved, honered and trusted, he always and everywhere proved himself an honest man—"the noblest work of God."

In conclusion, Mr. Woodberige offered the following resolution:

solution:
Reselerd, That as a further mark of respect for the deceased,

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect for the deceased, the House do now adjourn.

Mr. BANKS next addressed the House. The high respect entertained for the deceased Senator rendered it proper to pay some tribute to his memory on the part of his (Mr. Banks's) colleagues and the people whom they represented. The State of Vermont had acquired its territory from New-York, but its population chiefly from New-England, and to a great extent from Massachusetts, and there had ever been a strong attachment between the people of Vermont and the people of Massachusetts. Perhaps it was not too much praise to say that there had seldom been in public life a character so perfect as the Senator who had passed away, or one who in a long life had been engaged in more important public duties. Al-Senator who had passed away, or one who in a long life had been engaged in more important public duties. Although his public life had been chiefly identified with the Senate of the United States, yet he had faithfully discharged the humble but not less important duties of local and neighborhood government—duties so important to American institutions and so closely identified with the destinies of the nation. It was not extravagant praise to say that, looking back on his services in the Senate for a period of 16 years, amid complications and perils unprecedented in American annals, he had left nothing in word or deed which could be wished blotted out from the record. He satisfied the country which he served, and strengthened the cause which he honored with his support. His life rounded to its full period indeed, with the respect of his adversaries, the confidence of his constituents, the affection of his friends and the approval of the world. His career preved that success in public life was not inconsistent with strict integ-